





## Farm Matters.

## Breeding Swine.

From a late pamphlet publication by Mr. Howard, member of Parliament of Bedford, England:

The breeding of swine has too often been looked upon with contempt and as beneath notice, so that while cattle and sheep have had the utmost care bestowed upon their breeding by thousands of skillful and wealthy agriculturists, pigs have been comparatively neglected. That much more attention should be paid to the selection of the breed than is at present the case, no one can for a moment doubt. In my own practice I have repeatedly proved how much more profitable is a well-bred pig than a coarse, inferior animal.

Before discussing further the subject of breeding, I would observe that some thirty years ago I was led to study the physiology of breeding, through meeting a remarkable book, "Intermarriage," by Alexander Walker, which, although devalued by the human family, contained valuable treatises upon the application of the Natural Laws to the Breeding of Horses, Cattle and Pigs. In 1854 Mr. Horseshoe, a local practitioner of Reginald Orton, a lecturer to the Sunderland, delly Club upon "The Newcastle Pig Breeding," in which he Physiology in fixed principles. Subsequent observations and experience have shown that the principles laid down are sound; and, although, by Mr. Orton's breeder, I know some of the uncertainties attending the breeding of animals, yet I am convinced that there are certain laws pertaining to the process, which like all nature's operations, are fixed and unalterable, and which cannot be disregarded with impunity.

SIX IMPORTANT POINTS. From my own observation, from conversations with the late Mr. McCombie, and comparing notes with other breeders, I have come to the conclusion that the following cardinal points in the art of breeding have been fairly established:

1. That from the male parent are mainly derived the external structure, configuration, and outward characteristics—the locomotive peculiarities inclusive.

2. From the female parent are derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and, in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits.

3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainly there is of transmitting its qualities to the offspring. Say two animals are mated; if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male.

4. That, apart from certain disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.

5. That the influence of the first male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is the parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny.

6. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent.

I could adduce numerous facts in support of these conclusions, but the following must suffice:

FIRST, AS TO COLOR. Twenty to thirty years ago the Duke of Bedford had at Woburn a herd of black sows, which were always crossed with a pure white boar. I noticed on several occasions crossed Berkshires with a white boar, and the result invariably has been a litter of white pigs, with scarcely a spot of black. A few years ago I paid a visit to the farm of the late Mr. Dumbrell, near Brighton. He had a very large herd of Channel Island sows. On remarking that he kept a Sussex bull, he informed me that his object was to obtain red calves, inasmuch as Alderney calves were unsalable. Although the Sussex is not of so ancient a race, the calves invariably came red. With regard to the internal and external organization theory, the inevitable result of crossing a mare with a male as producing a mule, and the reverse method of crossing producing a mule, are perhaps the best proofs: but I have tried many experiments with poultry, more particularly with the Cocker and the Game cock. I have bred many thousands from this cross; the result has been without a single exception, an enlarged Game cock, and a hen which laid Cocker eggs. This theory has also been often confirmed in my personal experience in the breeding of both nag and cart horses.

WITH RESPECT TO THE PRACTICE of crossing, the difference should always be borne in mind between the crossing of different breeds, and the crossing of different strains of the same breed. In the former case, the result is necessarily a cross-bred animal; but in the latter, the purity is naturally retained, with the manifest advantage of an introduction of new blood. While the fact has been recognized that our improved breeds have all been established by the crossing of distinct races, the character of each of late years has been sustained and improved by selection and crossing of animals from the different strains of the same breed thus established.

The greatest claim that any herd or flock has of purity of breed may be computed by the length of time which has elapsed since its crossing with any other breed. The proof of recent use of any other breed in a herd will generally be seen in the progeny; if a cross has been recent the characteristics in respect of color, shape and size of progenitor will often obtrude. It is remarkable to note that, even after the lapse of twenty years, distinct features of a former cross will appear. This shows how much care and judgment are necessary in the selection of animals by breeders who care to maintain uniformity of character.

SOME FOURTEEN YEARS AGO, was induced to buy a first-prize boar exhibited at one of our principal shows. He was a very perfectly shaped animal, and was declared to be out of a sow of my own breeding; but about his pedigree I was deceived. The result of his introduction into my herd was most disastrous, and not until the blood had been completely eliminated did I get clear of his evil influence. In cases, where, for stock purposes, breeding in-and-in is resorted to, the most vigorous of the litters of both sexes should be selected. Especial care should, however, be paid to the selection of the male. The late Mr. Fisher Kobbs was in his earlier career a most successful breeder of pigs. He used to boast that for twenty-five years he had never gone away from his own herd. Under such circumstances he had of necessity very few, and to breed from animals very closely related. His practice was to select the "best" of the progeny on both sides; this means he obtained a few animals of great merit, but after pursuing the practice for some years, a large proportion of the litters were small, ill-shaped, and many of them deformed. If fecundity, freedom from disease, and strength of constitution are to be maintained, frequent change of blood is a necessity; for pigs, according to my experience, degenerate more rapidly from in-and-in breeding than any other animal. Where the maintenance of uniformity of character is a point of importance, as with exhibitors, change of blood should be introduced on the female side, inasmuch as the male has so much more influence upon the outward appearance than the opposite sex.

At a late meeting of the Western N. Y. Farmers' Club was discussed the question of the best time to put crops upon the market, and the following is condensed from a paper read by Mr. Geo. Ewer, on the subject:

"The matter of marketing crops, when considered in its various aspects and relations, is a subject of prime importance to the farmer, and in a certain sense to the whole community. I have seen it so stated and I think the proposition is generally conceded to be the correct one, that when farm products bring a good price the various other businesses are generally more prosperous. After several successive years during which a range of low prices has prevailed, there has been of late a material advance in the prices of nearly all, if not all the farm products. As there has been a decrease in the yield in many cases the farmers will not receive any more, and perhaps, in some localities not as much money, but as an offset they will not have as much to harvest and to draw to market, and with some crops, notably potatoes, this is quite an item. When viewed from the farmers' standpoint it seems to be no more than just that he should get a good, and perhaps I may say, a comparatively high price for his products. No class works more hours, or performs harder labor, and in no occupation are there, I think, so many vicissitudes of changes of climate, blight, insect enemies, &c., to contend with and to overcome, in securing satisfactory compensation for labor and the investment of capital. When viewed from the standpoint of the consumer, however, in many cases the thing has quite a different aspect. Mr. Horace Greeley, who was both editor and farmer, and was really philanthropic in his feelings, and who wrote what he knew, and I think some things which he guessed at, about farming, when treating in his book, or his paper, of the subject of the advisability of planting more orchards, said that they should be so abundant, and so extensive that a barrel of apples could be sold in New York city for one dollar. This might be well enough for the consumer, but he did not take into the account that when sent from this section (and a considerable proportion of the products of this section are sent to New York city) after deducting the cost of the barrel, thirty cents, and the freight, which, I think, about twenty-five cents, it would leave a very little more than enough to pay for picking, barreling and drawing to market. After being accustomed to purchase provisions so low, it seems rather hard to the consumer to have to pay such high prices as now prevail, and I have heard that some have said that the farmers are making all the money, but we who are of that class may have no compensations in regard to this matter, because farmers as a class, besides working harder, are more saving in nearly all the economies of life.

"All will agree, I think, that it is best to prepare well, and so that it will present an attractive appearance, whatever we have to sell. I have sometimes thought, however, that there was a premium paid for poor produce, and that there was not a sufficient difference made between the good and poor. In the wheat crop, for instance, I have drawn wheat to market that I thought was very nice and clean. Others would draw at the same time and to the same place, wheat that was not as plump and bright colored and not as clean, and would get the same price. Then sometimes I have drawn a little that was not so nice. I suppose the buyers established a price, and although they would prefer the better samples, yet because they wanted to maintain the good will of the community generally and have farmers sell to them, would take all that did not fall below a certain grade. In regard to fruit, it has become an established custom to face packages, that is, select the largest, fairest and best colored specimens and put them where they will be first seen. The shippers also, if they put them in sacks, or barrels, face potatoes. I have asked shipper, if they supposed purchasers if they knew that the fruit (apples for instance) were not uniformly as good as they were on top, would pay more for them if they were thus faced than if they were put in just as they would average. They said they thought they would, and that they had become so accustomed to it that they expected to find them thus faced. A relative of mine told me that two or three years ago he and his son came into Rochester with a load of apples in barrels. A buyer, who I think was also a shipper, said he would give him a certain price per barrel. The relative said he thought they were worth more. The buyer said he

could afford to, and would give (I think) 25c more per barrel if they were packed differently. He inquired how differently. The buyer said they should have them faced, that he should not put in any really very poor apples, but that he should have selected the finest appearing apples to face the barrels. In one instance where buyers were packing potatoes, they told me that they faced both ends of the sack so that when sold to grocers in New York, they would come with barrels on drays the potatoes would appear well on top in the sacks, and when turned into the barrels the bottom part of selected potatoes would present a fine appearance on the top of the barrel.

"As regards the best time to sell, different farmers differ very much. Some who I know make it a uniform rule, with extraordinary exceptions, to sell all products as soon as they can conveniently get them into market. This method has some advantages. One of these is that the produce is in no danger of losing in value from heating, if it is grain and damp when threshed, or from decay, if it is fruit or vegetables. Nor is it likely to be destroyed by vermin or loss by exposure if not properly stored. Products that are sold by weight, as nearly all are, will many of them lose because they will not weigh as much if kept some time, though in some instances wheat, when very dry, has been known to increase in weight. By keeping the grain a very long time (some keep wheat two or three years), the holders not only lose by vermin, but the interest amount to quite a little sum.

"Because they have no cellars in which to store them, and if they had it is considerable work to put them in and take them out again, because it involves considerable labor to bury them so that they are safe from frost; because of the liability to decay, and because they wish to be or obliging to sell some part of their produce, farmers in the vicinity where I reside sell a large proportion of their potatoes in the fall, and for similar reasons about all of their apples. The wheat, barley, oats and corn they do not for the most part sell early. I would not think it best, as a general rule, to keep one crop of any kind until after another is harvested, but some time during the year we can get a remunerative price: I would say, then, it is best to have our produce in as good condition as we can without too much labor, for although some may sell poorer articles at the usual price, I think if we establish a reputation for always having good produce we may soon command enough more to pay us, and then we must exercise our best judgment as to the time to sell. If on reviewing our sales for the past year or years, we see that we received on the whole, an average of the prevailing prices, we should, I think, be satisfied with our receipts."

Butter From Sweet Cream. In Europe the butter which is made in Denmark has a reputation for being the best known, especially so far as its keeping qualities are concerned. A German paper, the *Milch Zeitung*, thus describes the process of its manufacture, as followed at one of the largest Danish factories.

"The special aim at this factory is the production of the finest quality of sweet cream butter, and a good, not too lean cheese; a large quantity of milk is worked up, 55,000 pounds for instance, in the week ending June 18. The cream from the finest skimming, taken off after the milk has stood nine or ten hours, is used for sweet cream butter, one pound of such butter requiring 35.4 pounds of milk; from the cream of subsequent skimming a small quantity of sour cream butter is prepared; taking both kinds of butter together, 31.3 pounds of milk are required for one pound of butter. Never less than 0.5 per cent. of fat is left in the skimmed milk, this limit being strictly fixed in order that the cheese shall be firm in quality. To cool the milk as quickly as possible the tanks in which the milk vessels are to be set are first nearly filled with broken ice and a little water; the milk pails, of oval form and holding about 70 pounds each, are then forced down into this thick ice-pail; in forty-five minutes the milk falls from 80 to 68 degrees, and in thirty minutes more to 55 degrees; when skimmed the temperature of the milk is about 36 degrees.

"The cream is heated to about 52 degrees preparatory to churning; in winter it is heated about 3 degrees higher; the same done if the cows have been fed on old hay, or if there has been an unusually large proportion of beans and vetch to their rations. The churning occupies from twenty-seven to thirty minutes; no water is added during this operation, skimmed milk being used to rinse down the sides of the churn; the butter comes in small pellets, like pin-heads, and the churning is stopped at this point; the butter is gathered in a strainer, and kneaded with the hands; salt is added at the rate of three-eighths of an ounce to the pound, and after more working with the hands the butter is made up into five pound rolls and laid in an ice chest, where it remains an hour and a half and cools down to 52 degrees again, when it is finally kneaded with the butter worker. Kneading at first with the hands is preferred because, as it is claimed, the buttermilk is more completely worked out. The utmost cleanliness is maintained throughout the factory, and scrupulously careful attention is required to the details of the management of the cream and butter, under the immediate supervision of the skilled dairywoman who has the whole in charge. The product of the factory is in nearly all cases ranked as first class by the Copenhagen exporters, whose judgment of it is held in extraordinary respect."

Storing and Keeping Potatoes. Of late years the potato has been one of the most profitable of farm crops in the East, and this chiefly arises from the fact that it is somewhat difficult to keep any great quantity of them. Thus only a few are grown as can be preserved, and as the accommodations are limited there is no glut in the market, as there is with things which are grown and must be sent to the market at once. Of course there are times when potatoes rule low. This is

apt to be the case with early ones, grown especially for early purposes and which follow the same law that rules in transient vegetation. So also those who grow potatoes and have no conveniences for storing them. These have to market in the fall and have to take whatever price may rule for them. Those who have good cellars under their barns, or in any place safe from frost and yet cool and dry, can generally make potato growing pay very well, and these are usually the ones who do. In old times a large quantity of potatoes were stored out of doors in the open ground. They were arranged in long ridges, not in great bulk, as even a mass of potatoes will heat, and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. But since the appearance of the potato disease this plan is not much followed, though the rotting has of late been very much diminished. The infected tubers will often rot, especially if the mass heats a little, and the diseased ones will often communicate the disease to the rest. In a cellar this can be seen and noted, but in a mound out of doors no one knows of the trouble till spring, when great loss has been found. Besides this it is so difficult to get at them in winter that those that have no way to preserve potatoes except this, as a general thing prefer not to grow at all rather than to be bothered with this. Damppness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease, and therefore where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be dry and cool, but this should be especially so in the case of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us it is clear that we have had the best results from early planting and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily and coolness is therefore more essential for them. Some people think it makes little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear off sprouts several inches long and cut up the tubers, in full faith that they will sprout again and become the worse for it. It does not generally grow, but there is little doubt but they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout till ready to go in the ground.—*Germanische Telegraph.*

Agicultural Items. Not a single horse, cow, sheep or hog should be kept on the farm this winter, that has not a shelter to keep it comfortable. If this shelter has not yet been provided, lose no time in making it. Enough food will be saved in a single winter to make the shelter. Thousands of domestic animals die every winter that would survive if comfortable quarters were provided.

Nearly 1,000 dishes were staged at the Essex County, England, Potato Show, Sept. 28, many of them being of favorite American kinds, including Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Snowflake. One lesson of this occasion, according to a local paper, was that, according to the number of varieties now advertised and charged for as new are well known sorts rechristened.

GOV. CULLAM, of Illinois, on the first inst. prohibited the importation of cattle from certain counties of the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, into that State on and after the 10th, unless accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon upon payment of not less than \$1,000 or over \$10,000 for each offence. This action is taken to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, which prevails in the localities named.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune says: "The milk of a farrow cow will be so copious as the first year after calving, but it will make as much butter, as I have fully proved from a cow during the second and third years after calving; and, for further experiments, I am going to continue her on for a fourth year. Farrow cows more easily take flesh in the third year after calving than in the first and second, and especially the first. We must be careful, then as to feed. Give a greater proportion of bran, middlings, rye, oat, buckwheat, or barley meal, and less of Indian meal; and if she has been fed half corn and cottonseed meal, reduce this to a half pint morning and evening. See that she is well salted, and, above all, provided with an abundance of pure water, morning, noon and night. This is very important, and conduces to a larger flow of milk and lessens the liability of taking on fat in detriment to this and the production of butter. Of all ground stuff, wheat bran is, perhaps, the safest feed to promote the secretion of milk, and will keep a cow in fair flesh also if she has a good quality of hay or clover. It would be better also for the water to be slightly warmed in cold weather which is given her to drink, or at least take off the chill."

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**Horticultural.**  
**MISSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT BOSTON.**  
(Continued.)  
At the conclusion of Pres. Wilder's address, on Wednesday, the committee on nominations was called, and reported the following list of names, which were subsequently elected by the society, viz: Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass., President; Patrick Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., first Vice President, with a vice president for each State, province, territory and district; Prof. W. J. Beal, of Lansing, Michigan, Secretary; J. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. Thurber, N. Y., J. F. C. Hyde, Mass., P. J. Berckmans, Ga., and J. H. Masters, Nebraska, Executive Committee; Benjamin G. Smith, Boston, Mass., Treasurer. The committee on Revision of Catalogue, the general Fruit Committee, of one from each State, the Committee on Foreign Fruits, that on Native Fruits, on Synonyms and on Rejected Fruits, were also announced. All the principal officers were re-elected, with the exception of Secretary R. Manning and Treasurer E. W. Buswell, who declined a re-election.  
Dr. Wilder, of Ohio, was then called to the chair, while P. Barry, as Chairman of the general Fruit Committee, and also of that on Revision of Catalogue, reported briefly on behalf of those committees; after which the society adjourned to 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.  
The morning session, on Thursday, was called to order by President Wilder. A further report was made, by Colonel Coleman of Missouri, as Chairman of Committee on Credentials. The report of the outgoing treasurer, previously received and referred to an examining committee, was also reported correct, and adopted.  
Resolutions were offered by T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, which were read and referred to the Committee on Native Fruits, with instructions to report at the present meeting, as follows:  
WHEREAS The American Pomological Society recognizes the establishment of a correct and appropriate nomenclature as one of the first and most essential steps toward the general dissemination of correct pomological knowledge; and  
WHEREAS, Our State and local agricultural, horticultural and pomological societies now are, and seem likely ever to be, the chief means through which desirable improvements of this character are to be brought home to the great mass of our people; and  
WHEREAS, There is, at present, little apparent harmony of action, on this subject, on the part of such societies generally, so far as the naming, displaying and examination of the fruits, as well as the principles upon which awards should be made are concerned; and  
WHEREAS, Such lack of harmonious action may reasonably be, in a great measure, attributed to the want of a well digested and generally recognized set of ideas, principles, or rules of universal application; therefore,  
Resolved, That a committee be appointed, charged with the duty of framing a set of such principles or rules, to be put forth and recommended by this society, for the adoption and use of all, whether individuals or societies, who may have to do with the naming, displaying, arranging, exhibiting or judging of fruits, including also the naming of new or newly introduced varieties.  
Resolved, That when such schedule of principles or rules shall have been framed and adopted by this society, its committees shall be required to govern their action thereby; and that it be the special duty of the committee on Native Fruits to report any departure from such rules, in the nomenclature of native fruits, that shall come to their knowledge, in order that the society may be enabled to conform its own practice to the same.  
Resolved, That measures be taken to give to the rules so adopted a wide publicity, accompanying the same with the suggestion, to all societies and individuals, in charge of exhibitions of fruits, that they be embodied in the premium lists, and in the rules governing their exhibitions and awards.  
Resolved, That, in pursuance of such purpose, it be the duty of the President of this society, at the opening of each biennial session, to appoint a committee on Nomenclature, whose duty it shall be to supervise the nomenclature of fruits placed upon its tables for exhibition, and to correct the same whenever needed.  
Mr. George Ellwanger, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Fruits, being in Europe, his biennial report on this subject was made by his son. The report mentioned several varieties of foreign apples, pears, cherries, &c., which had recently come to attract favorable attention. It also referred to the decreased demand for foreign varieties, considering it as a result of the increased production of native sorts, which, being natives of our climate and soils, are for that reason the more perfectly adapted to their requirements.  
The subject of grape culture then came up, and was introduced by a paper, from Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, devoted mainly to the process of artificial crossing and hybridization, and its results. He argued that by this process we may hope to ultimately produce varieties fully equal to the best foreign sorts. As warping the anticipation, he referred to the rapid improvements of the last few years; and hoped for still more wonderful results in the future. He asserted that, even in our Northern States, we have a better climate than that of France—the home of the European grape, and expressed his assurance that the time cannot be far distant, when America will stand first among vine producing countries.  
On the conclusion of the essay, the society proceeded to the discussion of varieties, as named in the catalogue.  
Adirondack was quite generally condemned as unproductive, and the vine lacking in vigor; although successful in Rhode Island as a graft upon vigorous stock. It was also said to succeed in Michigan, with some growers. Several gentlemen urged that it be stricken from the catalogue.  
Agawam was commended for Massachusetts—Mr. Story of that State objecting—and also received favor from Ontario, Michigan and eastern New York.  
Alvey was generally regarded as unsatisfactory.  
Barry was commended by the president and several others as much like Herbert, and as handsome as Black Hamburg.  
Brighton was said to be worthy of a star

for Michigan, Ohio, Virginia and Ontario; but as only doubtfully successful in Missouri, when grown upon clay.  
Champion, (Tolman), elicited wide divergences of opinion. A move to have it stricken from the catalogue was met by the statements that it is profitable in Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western New York and the Canadian provinces; although the last drew forth the statement that, in Montreal, it cannot be sold at a cent a pound, and yet it was claimed to be good for wine.  
Cottage received but faint praise; a star being proposed for Missouri only.  
Creveling was similarly treated. At Philadelphia, a 50 acre vineyard of it has been condemned to destruction from unproductiveness.  
Croton had proved unsatisfactory, doubtless from tendency to mildew.  
Cynthiana seemed to have no popularity except at the south.  
Delaware was passed lightly over; but said to be successful in Maine; one of the most valuable in Massachusetts, but liable to mildew. In New York, partially successful; in Missouri more successful than the Concord. (The observations of the writer several years since during a trip of one hundred miles, among the vineyards up the Missouri river, are decidedly the reverse of this.) In Michigan it is one of the most profitable.  
Diana received almost its only commendation from Georgia.  
Elsinburg, Elvira, Esmeal, and Goethe, each received but doubtful commendations.  
Herbomont was commended from Ohio and Texas, as their best wine grape.  
Iona was very highly commended as to quality; although said to be only locally successful. It was claimed to succeed when grafted on healthy, vigorous stocks.  
Johnson was recommended for Virginia and South Carolina.  
Lady was characterized as early and good, following Moore's Early.  
Lindley was thought by the President to be the best of the Rogers Hybrids.  
Massasoit ranked best in Rhode Island, Western New York and Ohio.  
Martha was condemned in Rhode Island and Ontario, while in Eastern New York, it was considered more profitable than Concord. Connecticut also approved it.  
Merrimac was claimed to be superior to Wilder, in Western New York.  
Moore's Early, said to be two or three weeks earlier than Concord, with larger berry, but less vigorous.  
Perkins, though commended for Georgia, was generally thought too poor to remain on the list.  
Salem was said to be fine in Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but condemned in Rhode Island and Connecticut.  
Telegraph, Union Village and Walter received little if any commendation.  
Wilder received very general praise as the best of the Rogers Hybrids.  
Worler, in Georgia, was considered the best of all the black grapes—earlier and better than Concord. It was also esteemed in Connecticut, New Jersey, Ontario, and in parts of Massachusetts.  
Having thus reviewed the catalogue list, a short time was devoted to the naming and discussion of varieties not catalogued.  
Early Dawn, one of the best in quality, but foliage of doubtful hardness.  
Monroe, a cross between Delaware and Concord, early, vigorous, delicious.  
Norwood, said to be larger and better than Concord—"very good" to "best," vigorous; a long keeper.  
McDonald's Ann Arbor, very large, black; quality like Concord.  
White Ann Arbor, (Woodruff), on exhibition, with berries dropping badly from the stem. (When unpacked at Boston the stems were thoroughly dry and shriveled, they were said to have been picked two weeks previously, and were in no condition to be exhibited.—T. T. L.)  
Red Seedling, (Woodruff),—bunches very large; a week or ten days earlier than Concord.  
Jefferson, looks like Lindley; not foxy, nearly as good as Iona and more satisfactory in Massachusetts.  
Naomi, has large clusters, but not large berries.  
Poughkeepsie Red, although called new, was on the society's tables twenty one years ago.  
Pocklington, was on exhibition, as it was also two years ago at Rochester. Although not fully ripe, it was exceedingly attractive in appearance. The bunch is about as large as the Niagara, the berry somewhat larger; so far as appearance and quality go it seems like to prove a close competitor with the following:  
Niagara, now on the society's tables the second time, still maintains its striking appearance, and, while tantalizing the amateur with statements of its valuable characteristics, its owners refuse to sell plants, except under conditions prohibitory to small planters.  
Duchesse, (the originator tell us which way to spell it), is again upon the society's tables, and still bears the palm as the finest of the new white grapes, with only the doubt arising from its supposed strain of foreign blood.  
Prestiss also puts in an appearance. It must still be accorded a place in advance of both Pocklington and Niagara, so far as quality is concerned, although the bunch is a little smaller and much more compact. The thick skin must render it a long keeper and a good handler.  
Lady Washington also came again under discussion. It was exhibited in connection with a number of other seedlings of Mr. Ricketts; and seems to have lost nothing of the high position which it took, upon its first introduction to the notice of the public. It success is regarded with doubt, mainly on account of an alleged infusion of foreign blood.  
On closing the discussion of grapes, the Society adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.  
T. T. LYON.

**FLORICULTURAL.**  
Among bulbs for forcing in winter, the Hyacinth stands pre-eminent, both because of the great beauty of its flowers, and on account of its special adaptability to that sort of treatment. It is the costliest of the bulbs, but is by far the most beautiful. The many varieties known to gardeners are all descended from one species which grows wild near Aleppo and Bagdad, in Asia. In its native haunts it is generally blue, occasionally varies to pink, and is of course single. In cultivation it has been produced of almost every conceivable shade and tint of blue, crimson, pink and yellow, and the double varieties are almost as numerous as the single; the latter are generally considered the best for forcing. Grown in sand, moss, or water, the Hyacinth gives excellent satisfaction. It is only necessary to fill a hyacinth glass with water, insert the bulbs so that the roots reach its surface, and see to it that the water in the glass does not dry away. If the water becomes foul, and the roots matted and slimy, so that the bulbs are not doing well, carefully take them out, empty and wash the glasses, then take the bulbs in a basin of clear water and gently draw the roots through the hand until they are free from all impurity, and insert them again in the glasses. After being planted out the pots should be set away in a dark and moderately cool room, where the roots will have a chance to form, and little top growth will be encouraged. Then, when brought into light and air, the growth will be rapid and vigorous. Bulbs which have been forced cannot be made to serve the same purpose again, but should be planted out in the garden, and allowed to produce little bulbets, which will by and by grow into good plants for garden culture.  
Every November, when florists' windows begin to be bright with cypripediums, most truly "the autumnal flower," I am led to wonder why their beauty is so little known outside the limits of the "professions." They are certainly very beautiful—a plant in full flower will eclipse many of the much prized window plants, they are hardy, and require little pampering or petting, and they blossom most abundantly. Possibly, indeed, this very prodigality of bloom must be an item against them, since we prize even loveliness somewhat in proportion to its rarity. In Japan, the cypripedium might almost be regarded as the national flower, and the "Order of the Cypripedium" is one of their highest national honors. The bloom of this flower is not unlike that of the aster; there is the same tightly compressed bud, as if Flora had undertaken to see how many petals she could roll into one solid, compact "button," the same, irregular, one-sided way of opening, and the same magnificent, regal flower when fully unfolded. They are also very lasting, and as blossom after blossom is added to the floral wreath, the plant becomes like a huge bouquet, continuing in its perfection for weeks. The Pompon, or dwarf varieties, are especially adapted to window culture, and when done flowering, they can be relegated to the cellar until wanted in the spring. The Japanese sorts have large regular bell-shaped flowers, attractive for their oddity. In colors we have a clear golden yellow, befitting the sobriquet of "Cloth of Gold," several shades of crimson rather on the brownish side, and pure, pearly white, the most beautiful and popular of all. In Japan they have a blue variety, which is often represented on Koto ware, but which has not, as yet, made a reputation for itself outside that country. Those who wish for fall flowers, should by all means try the Cypripedium, it "fills in" very happily at a season when most window plants are rather chary of bloom.  
**The Selection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**  
The Massachusetts Poughkeepsie gives the following advice to those who are intending to purchase nursery stock:  
Whenever a good nursery is within a reasonable distance, it is best to make selections by visiting it and picking out the trees as they stand in the nursery. There are many reasons why this is best.  
First, by comparison with the trees that stand by the side of it, and are of the same age, it is easier to select a tree that has a good, vigorous constitution. There is as much difference in the constitution of trees as there is in animals, and as a rule the trees that are healthy and vigorous when young will make much the best trees when they become old. A vigorous, healthy tree is sure to have good roots.  
Second, by purchasing near home, and selecting the trees before dug up, they can be set immediately after being taken from the soil and not injured by drying.  
Third, trees that grow near where they are to be transplanted have become acclimated, and in our opinion are for that reason much better than those grown where the soil and climate are different.  
Fourth, grown near home there is not so much danger of introducing new diseases, or new enemies.  
Fifth, the nurseryman having an established place of business, there is a better chance to become acquainted with his character, and to avoid being imposed upon.  
Sixth, by making the selection while the trees are standing in the nurseries, better formed trees can be secured.  
Whenever it is not practicable to visit the nursery, and the trees must be bought of agents, it is important that the agent should have a permanent abiding place, known to the purchaser, so that his reputation will suffer if he should fail to do just as he agrees.  
Above all things to be avoided, is paying unreasonably high prices for new and untried varieties of fruit, with long, unpronounceable names; the purchase of these should be left to those who have plenty of money, and large orchards in which they desire to grow as many varieties as possible, that they may carry off the larger prizes at agricultural fairs. Those who desire to grow fruit for their own table, or even for market, should confine themselves to but few varieties, the quality of which is well known, and most of them should be late keeping, if apples or pears.  
**Horticultural Notes.**  
A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusetts Farmer says fruit trees may be securely planted, of course, by the use of Paris green, applied to the foliage with a hand pump or sprayer, in the spring as soon as the worms are hatched, and at a cost of not more than ten cents per tree.  
The loss to the cranberry growers of Ocean Co., N. J., by the damage done there by frost of the first week in October, is estimated at from \$45,000 to \$50,000, and the loss to the pickers at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The mercury fell eight degrees below the freezing point, and one quarter of the crop of the entire State was ruined.  
The Ohio Farmer says: "November is the best month for cutting grafts, though they may be cut any time during the winter when there is no frost in the trees. Those cut in the fall, however, make the strongest growth, and are more certain to live. Tie them in bundles and bury in the ground beyond the reach of frost, or bury them in the cellar, in damp loam. Put a strip of board in the bundle, with the name written on it."  
E. A. KIRK, in the Rural World, says a good word for the Worden grape as follows: "The more I see of it, the better I like it. It is a seedling of the Concord, and like it in growth and fruit, except that it ripens a little earlier; berries considerably larger, sweeter and richer; in quality much superior to Concord, the skin about as tender as its parent. I like it so well I shall plant no more Concord, but Worden instead—it brings good a grower, as health and hardy, and having the advantage of being a little earlier, larger and very much better in quality."

In making a selection of trees, preference should be given to those that grow in the open sunshine, always avoiding those that grow in a thick shade. But few seem to be aware to what extent all kinds of trees are injured by having their trunks exposed to the hot sun. Nature, when left to herself, makes ample provision for the protection of the trunks of all kinds of trees, when they grow in the open air, exposed to the hot sun; but man, with a perverted taste, and seemingly with entire ignorance of the consequences, hastens to remove the protection which nature has provided, and then wonders why his trees die, or do not grow better. This perverted taste is so universal, that the nurseryman is compelled to cut off the spurs and lateral branches upon several feet on the trunks of his trees, or they would fail to please the eye of the purchasers. Trees that can be purchased, with spurs and lateral branches within a foot of the ground, at twice the usual price, would be cheaper, in the end, than those that have none would be as a gift. While fruit trees are very much injured by having the spurs and lateral branches cut off, they are not injured to the extent that ornamental shade trees are, especially those that are set on the public streets; this is because larger trees being set, they are trimmed up higher than fruit trees, and to make them grow tall and straight, with a little tuft of leaves on top, they are planted very thick in the nursery, and thus grow in the shade, where they do not need lateral branches; but such trees are entirely unfit to plant out on the borders of hot, dusty roads; yet in growing such trees the nurseryman is but catering to the public taste.  
Nine out of every ten who buy trees, prefer tall, straight ones, with not a leaf to shade the trunk for at least six or eight feet from the roots; such trees are considered beautiful; but few stop to consider that the position that the trees are to occupy is altogether different from the one from which they were removed. They have grown not only in the shade, but in a soil made rich and loose; to set such trees by the side of a hot, dusty road, and expect they will grow well, is to expect of nature more than we have any right to. Trees that grow in the shade not only are unfit to set in the open air because they are tall and slim, but they do not have half the roots that trees do which grow in the open air. Those who have had any experience in digging up trees in a thick forest, and setting them in the open air, know very well that the roots are very few indeed, and they also know that it is very difficult to make them live. The two reasons why it is difficult to make them live, is first, by growing in the shade they are entirely destitute of lateral branches, the trunks growing in the shade requiring no protection; nature has dispensed with it. Second, being protected from the wind by other trees, it requires but few roots to support it, and keep it in an upright position, and as the soil is covered with a good dressing of decayed vegetation, the tree makes a good growth without but few feeding roots. When set in the open air this is all changed, and in many cases the tree is unable to survive it.  
Never buy trees that have their roots exposed long enough to dry the bark, or that have been exposed to a temperature low enough to freeze them. Never buy because they are cheap, unless they are good.  
In buying fruit trees it is best to become familiar with the form, and to test the qualities of the fruit of each variety purchased, trusting to one's taste; even then disappointment may come, as the location, the soil, and the time of gathering and the care after gathering, have much to do with the quality. To select good trees, of just the right varieties, is a task that requires good judgment and great caution.  
A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer advises farmers, instead of burying their cabbage roots in the ground, thus running the risk of freezing, damage by mice and moles, or of finding it half rotten when wanted for use, to pull up the heads, shake off the earth, well, pull off a few of the outside leaves and hang them up in the cellar by twine tied to the stems and nails driven into the joists. The cellar, of course, must be well ventilated.  
The agricultural editor of the N. Y. Tribune, in reply to a correspondent, offers the following good suggestions: "Walnuts, shellbarks and chestnuts should not be cut under circumstances be allowed to dry. Immediately upon falling from the trees they must be inserted in the soil, covering but slightly with light, friable earth or sand, and early the next spring the young plants will appear. In the case of walnuts it is well to pull them before placing under ground. Nuts intended for planting may be preserved over winter in slightly moist sand placed in a cool cellar, and of course set in the open ground as soon as germination begins, which will be very early."  
In an article on the non-bearing fruit, the New England Farmer advocates the theory that the true way to regulate production, as to secure fair crops every year, is to plant such varieties of trees as are calculated to bear moderately every year, and help them to carry out their inclinations by preventing overbearing. It accounts for the generally superior quality of the fruit of an abundant year by saying: "There are not enough insects raised in years of scarcity to puncture and destroy all the fruit of an abundant year. But in an apple year there are enough insects raised, though their number compared to the number of apples may be small, to destroy or effectually spoil the fruit that sets. As orchardists are too short sighted, particularly in the matter of battling insects. We do not begin at the right end of our job. We wait till the horse is stolen and the mischief is done, before we lock the door. We rightfully enough allow the curculio to thin out crops in over fruit years, but we take no other means to prevent them from destroying the whole in years of scarcity."  
Avoid Shams  
And humbugs. Use no medicine only what you know to be reliable. Your druggist will tell you the only absolutely sure cure for Ague, Chills and Fever, is INGRAM'S AGUE PILLS. They are guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Sold by all druggists, Swift & Dods, Agents, Detroit.  
Ingram's Ague Pills prove a real blessing, and the people want them very much.  
Rev. Geo. O. Oakes, East Dayton, Mich.  
I have cured one case of fever completely and helped another with but one box of Ingram's Ague Pills. One case the doctors had treated and done no good.  
JAMES J. SEAY, Alabaster, Mich.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.**  
It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been proved in the most conclusive manner. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own supervision. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

**LITTLE GIANT FRENCH BATTERY.**  
RHEUMATISM AND ALL NERVOUS COMPLAINTS. Supersedes all other Remedies. Best by express subject to inspection. WEAVER & CO., 515 W. FIFTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

**1000 GALLONS OF CIDER.**  
will be Pressed from 250 Bushels of TWO HOURS. At American Institute Fair in New York, Nov. 24, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., with BOOMER and BOSCHERT PRESS on exhibition. The same will be performed at the highest bidder, and no proceedings in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, and no proceedings hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as lot numbered "16" being 10 acres of land, more or less, of the subdivision of the East half of the Southwest quarter of section three (3), in town one (1) South of Wayne Township (12), Range 16 East of the 10th Meridian, according to the plat made by Commissioners in partition in Jeremiah Reveny estate and on file in the Probate Court for Wayne County, Michigan, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure.  
Dated Detroit, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1881.  
JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

**ORANGE QUINCE.**  
500,000 one-year-old Quince Layers, roots, well-rooted plants, very long, for sale by 1,000, Horse Anthony, Union Springs, N. Y.

**ACME ONE MAN DRAG.**  
Best & Cheapest. Can be used on hills or on level ground, and take longer stroke and saw more and cut better than any other machine. Send for circular to T. WILDER, Co. 20, Manufacturers, 227 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. notsowit

**Ten to Twenty Years.**  
of success for a remedy that has in that time never been found wanting in all that is claimed for it, certainly ought to give confidence to those that have not tried Simmons Liver Regulator. The trial of it is attended with no inconvenience, no danger, no doubt, if it will not cure you it can possibly do you no harm, and in no case of Bilious Headache, Constipation, Liver Disease, or its attendant evils has it ever been known to fail.  
"I certify that my wife and self were in bad health for some fifteen years, and after consulting over one of your analyses and saw A. H. Stephens' and Bishop Pierce's names to testimonials, then obtained some of the Regulator, and can heartily recommend Simmons Liver Regulator. It cured me of Bilious Headache, Constipation, Liver Disease, and its attendant evils. I only the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Red Seal, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co."

**SKIN DISEASES CURED.**  
By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment, for Grabs, Pimples, Maggot Heads or Grabs, Pimples and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old obstinate eruptions and sores, etc.  
F. FRAZIER, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, until after he had failed to help Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.  
"The first and only positive skin disease ever discovered."  
Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'r, CLEVELAND, O.  
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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
Local west & East train. Leave. Arrive.  
Day Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Night Express..... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Hull (via Main & Air Line) 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Jackson Express..... 9:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
(a) Evening Ex. .... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Pacific Express..... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
**Grand Rapids and Muskegon.**  
Day Ex. .... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Pacific Ex. .... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Express..... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.  
Bay City & Saginaw Ex. .... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Bay City & Saginaw Ex. .... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Mackinac Express..... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Sleepers..... 11:00 p.m. 7:10 a.m.  
Sundays excepted. (Daily) (a) Saturdays excepted.  
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.  
Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.

**LAKESHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**  
**Depot Foot of Brush Street.**  
Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:  
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
Chicago Express..... 9:30 a.m. 7:10 p.m.  
Adrian, Cleve., and Toledo Ex. 11:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Buffalo Express..... 3:00 p.m. 8:15 a.m.  
Plymouth, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express..... 6:40 a.m. 10:50 a.m.  
The 10:50 a.m. and the 7:10 p.m. trains arrive and depart from the depot, the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.  
**CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**  
Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.  
BUFFALO TRAINS.  
Train run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:  
Atlantic Express..... 7:40 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
Pacific Express..... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Lightning Express..... 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
TOLEDO TRAINS.  
Cleveland, Cleve., and Toledo Ex. 7:40 a.m. 11:30 a.m.  
Cleveland, Cleve., and Toledo Ex. 11:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.  
Toledo & Cincinnati Ex. 9:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Grosse Ile Accommodator..... 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m.  
All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Ile and Amherstburg.  
Daily, except Sunday.  
Sleepers, Rochester, and parlor cars from three to New York and Boston.  
Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson Ave. and at Depot.  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, DETROIT, May 28, 1881.

**DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH ERN RAILROAD.**  
On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:  
GOING WEST.  
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.  
Plymouth..... 5:00 9:30 10:30 9:30  
Holland..... 5:30 10:00 11:00 10:00  
Grand Rapids..... 6:00 10:30 11:30 10:30  
Lansing..... 6:30 11:00 12:00 11:00  
Port Huron..... 7:00 11:30 12:30 11:30  
Ionia..... 7:30 12:00 1:00 12:00  
Holland..... 8:00 12:30 1:30 12:30  
Holland..... 8:30 1:00 2:00 1:00  
Holland..... 9:00 1:30 2:30 1:30  
Stanton..... 9:30 2:00 3:00 2:00  
Edmore Junction..... 10:00 2:30 3:30 2:30  
A train also runs from Detroit to Grand Rapids, arriving at Grand Rapids at 11:00 a.m. and returning to Detroit at 4:30 p.m.  
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**HOP BITTERS.**  
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)  
CONTAINS HOPS, RICH, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.  
**THEY CURE** All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female Complaints.  
**\$1000 IN GOLD.**  
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for any suffering or injury found in them.  
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.  
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.  
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.  
All above sold by druggists.  
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

**THE SHORT LINE**  
For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.  
Commencing Monday, May 10th, 1881, trains will leave as follows:  
5:50 A. M.—Fort Wayne Accommodation, arriving at Horton 9:05 A. M.; leaving Horton 9:15 A. M.; leaving Horton 9:30 A. M.; leaving Horton 9:45 A. M.; leaving Horton 10:00 A. M.; leaving Horton 10:15 A. M.; leaving Horton 10:30 A. M.; leaving Horton 10:45 A. M.; leaving Horton 11:00 A. M.; leaving Horton 11:15 A. M.; leaving Horton 11:30 A. M.; leaving Horton 11:45 A. M.; leaving Horton 12:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 12:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 12:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 12:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 1:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 1:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 1:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 1:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 2:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 2:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 2:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 2:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 3:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 3:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 3:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 3:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 4:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 4:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 4:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 4:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 5:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 5:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 5:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 5:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 6:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 6:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 6:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 6:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 7:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 7:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 7:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 7:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 8:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 8:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 8:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 8:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 9:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 9:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 9:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 9:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 10:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 10:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 10:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 10:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 11:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 11:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 11:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 11:45 P. M.; leaving Horton 12:00 P. M.; leaving Horton 12:15 P. M.; leaving Horton 12:30 P. M.; leaving Horton 12



## MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

44 Ears Street West, (Tribune Co's. Building), Detroit.

\*Subscribers remitting money to this office must confer a favor by having their letters registered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

## The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1881.

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

Mr. ISAAC HALSTED, of Holly, will canvass Oakland and Genesee Counties for the FARMER. He is a careful and reliable man in every respect.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 87,357 bu., while the shipments were 118,337 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 5 was 21,155,934 bu. against 21,700,696 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 96,633 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1,433,370 bu., against 1,441,929 bu. the previous week, and 3,609,336 bu. the corresponding week in 1880. The export cargoes for Europe for the week were 1,870,342 bu., against 1,705,033 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 10,983,793 bu., against 12,877,417 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 700,776 bu., against 800,194 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880.

The past week has shown a stronger market than the previous, and prices of wheat have been gradually working upward. Still operators take hold cautiously, and it takes but little to scare them. The unsettled feeling of the past month has not yet been lost, and the decrease in exports with large stocks "in sight" is not reassuring to buyers. But the foreign markets are improving, and as the season advances and the true situation of affairs becomes known, we look for an appreciation in prices that will afford shippers a margin to operate. The advance in prices between Monday and Saturday was fully 3 1/4 cts. on No. 1 white and 2 1/4 cts. on No. 2 red.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 15 to November 14:

	White No. 1	White No. 2	Red No. 1	Red No. 2
Oct. 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Futures have not advanced as much as cash wheat, but the improvement in the tone of the market is quite marked.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday last week:

	Nov. 14	Nov. 7
December	0.00	0.00
January	0.00	0.00
February	0.00	0.00
March	0.00	0.00

The outlook is improving, though slowly. Foreign advances indicate firmer markets and better prices, although too low yet to enable shippers to enter the market here. The Minnesota millers are talking of shutting down for sixty days, as they say wheat is too high, and Western spring generally of too poor a quality, to afford them any margin on their product. This may force down rates for a time, but the strength of the market is too well established for it to be long affected by such action.

Yesterday the market again advanced, both for spot and futures, and No. 1 white now sells at \$1.35, and No. 2 at \$1.23.

The following table shows the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Nov. 12	Nov. 5
Flour, extra No. 1	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, extra No. 2	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 1	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 2	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 3	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 4	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 5	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 6	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 7	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 8	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 9	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 10	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 11	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 12	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 13	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 14	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 15	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 16	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 17	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 18	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 19	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 20	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 21	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 22	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 23	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 24	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 25	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 26	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 27	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 28	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 29	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 30	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 31	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 32	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 33	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 34	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 35	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 36	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 37	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 38	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 39	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 40	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 41	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 42	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 43	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 44	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 45	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 46	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 47	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 48	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 49	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 50	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 51	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 52	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 53	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 54	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 55	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 56	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 57	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 58	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 59	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 60	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 61	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 62	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 63	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 64	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 65	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 66	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 67	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 68	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 69	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 70	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 71	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 72	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 73	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 74	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 75	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 76	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 77	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 78	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 79	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 80	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 81	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 82	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 83	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 84	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 85	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 86	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 87	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 88	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 89	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 90	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 91	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 92	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 93	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 94	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 95	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 96	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 97	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 98	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 99	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Flour, No. 100	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 24,726 bu., and the shipments were 2,977 bu. The visible supply in the country on Nov. 5 amounted to 24,938,991 bu., against 17,923,861 bu. at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 8,363,807 bu., against 17,026,740 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. There is a decided improvement in corn since our last report, although the advance in prices has not been slight. While rates show but little change, the tone of the market is much firmer. No. 3 corn sells at 64c, and rejected at 62c. At these prices all offering is readily taken. In Chicago the market has been irregular but higher, cash corn being quoted at 60c, December at 60 1/2c, and January at 61 1/2c. There is a better shipping demand, based upon a more

favorable position of this grain in the foreign markets. Liverpool is firm at 6s. per cent for new mixed, against 5s. 10d. one week ago.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 28,375 bu., and the shipments were only 1,708 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Nov. 5 was 4,170,585 bu., against 4,006,355 bu. at the corresponding date last year. There is a stronger market for oats, and prices have advanced. No. 1 white would bring 48c per bu., No. 2 do 47c, and No. 1 mixed 46 1/2c. A good demand exists at these prices. In Chicago the market is firmer and higher, cash No. 2 selling at 43 1/2c per bu., November at 43 1/2c, December 44 1/2c, and May at 46 1/4c. The market there is moderately active, with fair prospects for a steady demand at prices at least as high as those now ruling.

Rye is coming forward very slowly, and what little is offered is taken readily at \$1.05 to \$1.00 per bu. The Chicago market has advanced during the week, and rye is now quoted there at 97c per bu. for spot, 98 1/2c for December, and 99c for January. This grain is more or less affected by the fluctuations in wheat, and if that grain advances, as seems probable, we may look for rye to be higher also. Rye flour is firm at \$6 to 6 1/2 cts per bbl. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 5 was 1,372,049 bu., against 869,592 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The exports to Europe for the past eight weeks were 354,063 bu., against 924,370 the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

We have to report an unchanged market, but with few hops coming forward and holders firm in their views. Prices still range from 23 to 26c for fair to good State, while in second hands they are held at 30c per lb. for those of good quality. The eastern markets are all quiet and at some points show some weakness, although quotations are unchanged. In the interior of York State buyers are holding for 30c, which buyers refuse to pay except in a few instances for lots of fancy. This causes a lull in the business, and the buyers and growers are each waiting to see if the other, like Capt. Scott's corn, "come down." Emmett Wells thus refers to the market:

"The receipts, as compared with last week, show a falling off of 1,600 bales, while some 600 bales less go out to Europe. The demand from brewers has also been comparatively light, and on the whole we must wait the market as usual. Quotations for the time being are more or less nominal, especially those of 28 to 30c. for choice State; for most of the operations have been on a basis of 25 to 27c. If we are to have any improvement in the market, it must come within the next 30 days, for then the holiday season will be near at hand, when dullness is almost sure to rule for 60 days or more following."

The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says: "Fair amounts of stock are moving off in a quiet way, but the market is without animation, while the demand is such as to indicate extreme caution on the part of all buyers. A decided change can scarcely be looked for until something more definite regarding the probable extent of England's wants is known; but it is evident that more than a few dealers are endeavoring to weaken values in the meantime, as the market is actually needed to make deliveries on contracts closed some time ago at prices considerably under those now current. As yet, choice hops are not to be had at less than 29 to 30c, and what we can learn, no one is prepared to sell at less than 25c, if indeed any break is effected by the present quiet hammering."

Prices in the New York market are as follows:

	White No. 1	White No. 2	Red No. 1	Red No. 2
Oct. 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct. 31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov. 14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Barley received here the past week to the amount of 11,765 bu., and the shipments were 4,098 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country Nov. 5 was 2,787,801 bu., against 2,702,178 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The market seems stronger at all points, and malsters are offering 10c to 12c per bushel, prices now ruling from \$3.10 to \$3.25 per cent. In Chicago prices have also advanced, and quotations there are \$1.07 per bu. for No. 2, and 93c per bu. for No. 3. For December delivery No. 3 barley is quoted there at \$1.03 per bu., with a firm tone to the market.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 33,343 lbs., and the shipments were 25,621 lbs. The market for butter is hardly so good as a week ago, sellers finding more difficulty in realizing outside quotations. Prices still range at 26 to 27c for choice to extra lots of new made, while the second grades are quoted at 24 to 25c per lb. As usual on a dull market, it is the low grade stock that shows the most weakness, and when dealers are caught with any such stock on hand it is very difficult to get rid of. The feed in the pastures still keeps remarkably good for the season of the year. In Chicago the market is weak but slightly higher; choice creamery is now quoted there at 25 to 27c per lb., fair to good creamery at 23 to 30c, choice dairy at 23 to 31c, and fair to good at 23 to 27c. The high price has greatly lessened consumption, but receipts have also fallen off, and this accounts for such high rates ruling there. In New York the market is much the same as a week ago, choice creamery being quoted at 25 to 30c per lb., fair to good at 23 to 33c, ordinary at 20 to 25c; State half firkins of choice quality are quoted at 81 to 83c, prime at 28 to 30c, and fair to good at 23 to 27c. In its review of the market the N. Y. Bulletin says:

"The condition of the market does not vary in any important particular. There is a fair home demand for choice table butter and other former rates obtained, but only a steady tone can be quoted. A portion of the call comes from Eastern buyers, who seem to be looking for a few first class dairies with the late tubs on, and from which they desire to fill a few family orders, but in many instances the bids made are too low to secure the quality of butter desired. Simply good, or even fine butter, is not much in favor on any outside and shows weakness in price without the reciprocation of a more advanced

Medium and common lots are under much neglect, and remain altogether too uncertain in price to admit of a close or positive quotation, and our figures are based closely on owners' valuations, awaiting sales to establish a more definite line of figures."

Quotations for Western in that market are as follows:

	White No.
--	-----------







DE YALLER CHIE

As Discussed in the

He kin pick up a libbin' wharbbon  
By wukin' de salted an' washin'  
Life kin be bout as cheap as a fish  
For he watches de rat market keen  
An his board an' his ratios is prety  
For a pretty smart cuss is de yaller  
Den, he's not gwine to keep whar  
stay,  
An' his eatin' don't cost but a nice  
An' he won't gib a straw for de fish  
When a shab-dish shanty will do  
An a empty old box, or a holler  
Is a big bo'a din house for de yaller  
An' he eat little nice, when de bl  
Till de ha'ar on his head gits de sh  
An' I know by his clo'es an' his su  
Den he comes fum a scrubby an'  
Such a curseome chap as de yaller

This country was made for de whi  
For dey ho's all de cora an' dey p  
You may think what you choose,  
true,  
An' de ot' callud furriner nebb  
For dar's hea' ot' tough people fu  
But de cussedest sort is de yall  
When de bumblebee crawls in de  
To warm up his fingers an' git ou  
Dar's gwine to be fitters in de fami  
An' one ob de crusses in de pack  
An' de Chimerman's gwine to disla  
Dat de rabbit can't lib in de stum  
When de woodpecker cracks on de  
nest,  
You kin tell pretty quick which he  
Dar's a mighty good loafe ob  
When de speckled dog lances 'roun  
bed;  
An' de gwine to be a racket wu  
When de wukin' man butt's 'gin d

A Fight Between Sea

A correspondent of  
Globe writes from Newf  
following description of  
combat, which he viewed  
ble distance:

"On a lovely afternoon  
stood upon the bank of a  
that part of the coast bet  
tia and St. Mary's Bays.  
was still. Only the faint  
the angry tones of the occ  
the surf, melted into a de  
stole up from the strand  
stood. The sea fowl, wh  
a small island in myriad  
seemed, too, to have fall  
spell and gone to sleep  
heaved its breast in fe  
rolling landward with a  
tion; and the fisherman  
boat rested upon his oars  
stillness and calm which  
over everything. A dozoe  
fishing skiffs and boats,  
than schooner size, sto  
where the last breeze bl  
their sails; and were t  
to perfection in the w  
deep; and even the "un  
forgot for the moment,  
forgot, to set either no  
As I stood, like everythi  
mute under the influence  
noon, a sound as of inn  
gentle tappings came up  
sea, and looking I saw th  
fishes, cod and the lesse  
which the former preyed  
the surface and were  
The tapping sound was  
ing the water with their  
Such a scene is not un  
almost simultaneously  
heard a hollow, whistlin  
saw a column of spray u  
ser, about 14 feet from  
saw then that a whale h  
the fishes, and with his  
ing jaws, in a fourth o  
takes to write it, had en  
hundreds of the breachi  
was about to plunge un  
again to swallow his p  
when two other creatu  
upon the scene. They w  
and implacable foes of t  
swordfish and threshere  
fish, *Xiphias gladius*, is  
creature, armed with a  
stance, protruding from  
sembling a sword, from  
rives its name; the thr  
cies of sea-jhark or car  
tically known as Carc  
It was evident they had  
double purpose of mak  
the whale and getting  
feast for themselves. I  
takes the eye to twinkl  
and defensive were  
swordfish at once attac  
under water, the thresh  
above. As the whale m  
to dive he impelled h  
the armed head of his l  
he remained where he v  
er brought its ungainly  
precision of machinery  
unfortunate monster's  
"threshing" I had never  
even in my dreams, wh  
to the hills and rob bi  
saw the teacher, mor  
a wrathful dragon, wit  
expiate my guilt. The  
dull thuds when the t  
his antagonist, and sha  
when he missed his s  
the water. The waves  
about in foam and spr  
trying to ply his tail up  
but before he could ge  
body into position his  
out of harm's way, and  
attack upon an unexp  
The contest continued,  
short intervals, when  
below the surface, for  
utes. Then the sword  
fied with the part he h  
down into the clear l  
the threshere followe  
The whale, too sudden  
and as he was the oth  
that had to rise and b  
intervals, I watched wi  
ness to see where he  
"blow," or if he rose



hear us play on the parlor organ. You will have to educate your own sex up to a common-sense standing, my good "Doc," before you can with justice use your sarcasm on us. At present, we merely try to carry out one of the great laws of trade, and make the supply of girls of a kind for which there is the greatest demand.

As "Doc" probably never did a day's work for anybody but himself in his life, and is but theoretically acquainted with the charms of housework, he perhaps does not know that when one of us *does* go out to work, we are expected to do the labor of two or three women, to be up first in the morning and last at night, to keep at work as if we were machines wound up and warranted to run all day without running down, and to answer the most unreasonable demands promptly. Whenever there is a chance for a long breath, the mistress appears in the breach with a piece of patchwork to be quilted, *one* lot of rags to be sewed, as if it was her duty to get out of us just as much as possible.

Then too, though we may be more than the equal of the one we are working for, in intellect and education, because we work for wages, we are not considered quite her social equals, and are made to feel this in a hundred unpleasant ways, while too, our shortcomings, peculiarities and omissions are freely discussed with company, or in the family, often in a way not very soothing to our feelings.

When "Doc" reconstructs society so that we can do housework outside our own kitchens without a social descent, and will regard us mistresses who have some return for us, aside from the number of hours' work they can get out of us, we will combine housework with our present delightful employment of "catching a husband" and playing the organ, with pleasure.

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

NORTHBVILLE, Nov. 8th, 1881.

♦♦♦♦♦

**ADVICE TO "MOSSBACK."**

I have come to take Mossback's part against the Pro-Organists of the Household. My advice to you, Mossback, is, do not get your daughter an organ. The time spent in practicing might be so much more usefully employed in reading a novel or gossiping at a neighbor's. The money you might better send to Brick Pomeroy to invest for you. But the most serious objection is, the imminent danger to her health, so learnedly pictured forth by Doc. in a late paper. I never saw a case of ill health caused by pumping parlor organs. But if Doc. says so it must be true. How wise he must look, as in sonorous tones he propounds to each new patient the question, "Have you been pumping an organ?" Now, if you faithfully try to impress all the objections to organ buying upon the mind of your daughter, you may succeed in making her think that, you are a very loving father, and have her best interests at heart.

DURAND, Nov. 5, 1881.

♦♦♦♦♦

JESSIE.

If you have no objections, I would like to say a few words to Mossback about the organ his daughter is coaxing him to buy. If you can afford it, get her an organ. I do not believe in getting in debt for anything you can possibly get along without. Do not let "Doc." frighten you into seeing only the dark side of the question. If your daughter is sensible it will not make her in the least frivolous. Some of the smartest girls and best housekeepers I know, can "pump parlor organs," and do not make a "wretched din" either. Nothing makes home brighter and more cheerful than music. Will you please tell us if you decide to get the organ.

DURAND, Nov. 5, 1881.

♦♦♦♦♦

JENNIE.

**TABLE SPREADS.**—A very handsome table cover may be made at home by procuring a square of "Fashion Drapery," which is 50 inches wide, of garnet or olive green, as preferred, and enough of the same material in old gold for a border about four inches deep, which is to be set on about its own width from the edge. The edge of the trimming may be simply turned under and stitched in place with the machine, or the edge covered with narrow braid featherstitched with bright embroidery silk. The edge of the spread may be finished with fringe, which is sold especially for the purpose, or German-town zephyr in matched tints be knotted instead. The expense is very trifling and the result very satisfactory. If a fashionable cover is desired it must be long and narrow and trimmed only upon the ends. The featherstitching is very much of an addition to these spreads, making them gayer.

—

**TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.,**

— IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF —

**FINE DRY GOODS**

Have now opened a complete and full stock of

**DRESS FABRICS,**

In all grades and quantities of both foreign and domestic manufacture

**Rich & Elegant Novelties**

— IN —

**Silk, Silk and Wool and All-Wool Goods**

Plain and Brocaded Velvets and Flushes, Satin Surahs and Merveilleux. The most attractive variety we have ever offered.

Full lines of

**CLOAKS, SACQUES,**

— AND —

**FUR-LINED GARMENTS**

**At Popular Prices.**

Send for Samples and Prices.

**165 & 167 Woodward Ave.**

**DETROIT, MICH.**



